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effects upon American social statistics which should follow the introduction of works such as Miss Richmond has made available for social workers, should be the marked improvement of charity organization and other philanthropic agency records. Improvement of the statement of social difficulties upon the case records should result in better composite pictures of the social situation through the agency of the statistical method.

There is already a noteworthy precedent in the statistical study of social case work and of its results in the recently published report of the municipal court of Philadelphia for 1915. The methods employed by Dr. Louise Stevens Bryant in the compilation of these records for Philadelphia, if employed in studying the data which will undoubtedly result from employing Miss Richmond's criteria of social diagnosis, should provide for the first time in America the kind of social statistics which Professor Warner and the social workers and statisticians who followed him have defined as necessary for a critical analysis and an impartial survey of practical philanthropy.

New York City.

E. W. KOPF.

Appendix A. Vol. I. Census of the Commonwealth of Australia. The mathematical theory of population, of its character and fluctuations, and of the factors which influence them, being an examination of the general scheme of statistical representation, with deductions of necessary formulae; the whole being applied to the data of the Australian census of 1911, and to the elucidation of Australian population statistics generally. By G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S., etc., commonwealth statistician. Published under instructions from the Minister of State for Home and Territories, Melbourne.

It is rare that a government census publication takes the form of this latest volume by Mr. Knibbs. As a rule census offices are so busy, collecting material, tabulating it, and getting out a brief analysis accompanied by a few charts, that they have no time to enter upon a scientific discussion of the uses which may be made of the volume. This is really a treatise on population statistics making use of the Australian figures primarily. In many cases the statistics of other countries are introduced for purposes of comparison. The first six chapters, covering about 85 pages, are devoted to a discussion of the formulas which may be used in determining the fluctuations and probable future course of populations. Then follows an interesting chapter upon graphics and the methods employed to smooth curves. After this, a discussion of population by sex and age, of natality, marriage rate, fecundity, mortality, and migration follows. An immense amount of work has gone into the preparation of this volume and the chart work is extremely clever and interesting. One would search long to find a better piece of analytical work than this. The census office of Australia is to be congratulated upon publishing such a volume and Mr. Knibbs deserves our thanks in showing the quality of work which can be done by its census office in addition to the details of collecting and compiling the basic figures.

Yale University.

WM. B. BAILEY.